

pointed; wings hyaline, slightly smoky, stigma rufous, costa and veins black. Length, 10 mm.

Habitat: Julietta and Lewiston, Idaho; J. M. Aldrich, collector.

This species is similar to *alphia* but smaller.

***Tenthredo reposita* new species.**

Male. Body black with the clypeus, labrum, mandibles, ventral portion of facial orbits, connected between antennæ, dot above antennæ, dot at angles of compound eyes, genal orbits, most of occipital orbits, collar, tegulæ, lateral margin of pronotum broadly, pectus, continuous with and covering most of mesopleura, line on metapleura, spot above posterior coxæ, sides of basal plates, front and middle legs, except a black line above, coxæ and trochanters and femora of metathoracic legs, except above, yellow; metathoracic tibiæ and tarsi except above, and abdomen beyond middle of first segment, rufous; antennæ with first segment of flagellum longer than second, second and third subequal; frontal furrow deep; wings hyaline, costa in great part rufous, stigma and veins black. Length, 9 mm.

Habitat: Bellfountain, Oregon; A. L. Lovett, collector.

This species is near *reflua*, from which it can be separated by the coloration of the pleura.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE NEW YORK ENTOMOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 7.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P.M., on November 7, 1922, in the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-President Harry B. Weiss in the chair, with 12 members present.

On motion by Mr. Woodruff, the Publication Committee was requested to print in each number of the JOURNAL the actual date of issue of the preceding number.

Mr. Davis exhibited 99 species of "Orthoptera of Staten Island" and speaking extemporaneously exhibited a remarkably intimate acquaintance with the taxonomy and life habits of each species. One by one he took up the earwigs, dwelling upon the families of young he had seen, the roaches with descriptions of their nuptial greetings, the sexual differences in the native species, and the conditions under which the introduced species occurred, and the mantids with an account of the successful establishment, through egg masses he had personally distributed, of the Chinese species. Then he spoke of the Walking Stick insects and the curious lack of males of one species and passed next to Katydids and crickets that make the summer and autumn nights songful. The decreasing number of true Katydids and the number of pink

Katydid on Staten Island were noticed, as well as the character of the song. In connection with these stridulating Orthoptera Mr. Davis mentioned Hancock's breeding experiments, Miss Campbell's discovery of the true Katydid colony near Moravian Cemetery on Staten Island, and the great number formerly occurring near the late Louis P. Gratacap's home. The longhorned grasshoppers were next considered, with an explanation of the diminution of the song towards the end of the year; then the crickets with an account of the European species on Staten Island, the song in May of *assimilis* and its long- and short-winged forms.

Mr. Davis pointed out that he was following the succession of families adopted in Morse's New England Orthoptera, which he preferred, though from the much greater number of species treated, Blatchley's Orthoptera of N. E. America was more useful. This led him to speak of taxonomic difficulties which abounded in the short-horned grasshoppers and pygmy grasshoppers that closed his list. Among these he showed a female found 500 feet above the street level in the Woolworth Building, and brought a feminine reporter to his house to inquire into its supposed connection with the Rocky Mountain locust now extinct. All through he was closely followed by the members present who joined in a general discussion at the close of his remarks.

Mr. Leng read for Charles Louis Pollard an account of the "Oviposition of *Monohammus*" recording his observations at Rangeley, Maine, on August 22d. The female gnaws with her mandibles a hole in the bark about the size of a pinhead and no deeper, then presses the short ovipositor into the hole with some force. One egg only is laid in each hole, the operation being complete in about three minutes. Mr. Pollard's observations showed the beetles to be both polygamous and polyandrous.

Mr. Nicolay exhibited *Enoclerus liljebladi* recently described by Wolcott, a northern species heretofore confused with the more southern *E. ichneumonius*, and stated that he had found it at Bellport, L. I., in July. He also exhibited *Blethisa multipunctata* from Edmonton, Canada.

Mr. Dickerson called attention to a quotation from the British Medical Journal in "Science," referring to a new remedy for trypanosome diseases, especially sleeping sickness. Dr. Bequaert said some such remedies, from lack of chemical permanence, had proved dangerous; and doubtless further careful trial would precede premature announcement of success.

MEETING OF NOVEMBER 21.

A regular meeting of the New York Entomological Society was held at 8 P.M., on November 21, 1922, in the American Museum of Natural History, Vice-President Harry B. Weiss in the chair, with 13 members present.

Mr. Nicolay under the title "Beetling in the Great Smoky Range of Tennessee" gave an interesting account of his visit with Mr. Frank Mason, of Philadelphia, to Sweetwater, Tenn., on October 2, and of the week following spent in the vicinity, principally in the Mountains of Monroe County, where

the Tellico River Lumber Co.'s operations made food and lodging possible. Traps were set at Tellico Plains, 3,500 feet elevation, and visits made to the surrounding peaks, running up to 6,200 feet, which were reached by logging train. *Cicindela patruela* and *rufiventris*, *Scaphinotus andrewsi* and *œneicollis*, *Sphæroderus canadensis* and *bicarinatus* var. and *Nomaretus hubbardi* were found but not in large quantities. The physical discomfort of the trip was considerable and "nothing but wet feet and water down the back" was sometimes the result.

Mr. Notman spoke of "Some Interesting Captures of 1922" resulting from his continued beetle survey of New York State; six weeks in May and June were spent in visiting Nichols, near Owego, Canisteo, Red House, seven miles from Salamanca, Oakfield and Oak Orchard Swamp, near Batavia, and Springwater near Rochester. 6,000 specimens were taken, mounted and studied, adding much to the known distribution within the State.

Mr. Lesieski exhibited a *Cicindela generosa* found July 22d at Oradell which was as coppery red as *formosa*.

Mr. Weiss exhibited Bull. 367 New Jersey Agricultural Experiment Station on "Chemotropism of Mosquitoes" by Willem Rudolfs, in which it was shown that carbon dioxide and ammonia were attractive to them.